according to Silbergleit,[1] of every 100 women gainfully employed there were—

	Among the Jews.	Total Population.
In agriculture	2-4	36-2
„ industry and handicrafts . . .	16-5	19*2
„ commerce and transport . . .	36-7	12-1
„ public administration, and Army and Navy	0-3	0-5
„ the Church, the law, and the professions .	4-0	1*8
„ public health and welfare . .	2-8	2*3
„ domestic service and casual labour . .	6-5	11-9
Without specified occupation, or unoccupied (living on own means, pensioners, or in receipt of assistance)	30-8	16'0
	100*0	100-0

The percentage of Jewesses classed under "agriculture" and "domestic service" is remarkably small, but it is large under "commerce" and among those "without specified occupation, or unoccupied".

(6) INCOME

Exact data concerning the property and income of the Jews are very scanty, as these are nowhere the subject of official inquiries, while private inquiries naturally encounter considerable difficulties. In Germany it is possible in certain towns, with the help of taxation returns, to ascertain separately the incomes of Jews and non-Jews. Thus, in 1905, in Berlin the Jews formed 4-8 per* cent of the population, but 14-3 among those paying more than 21 marks[2]

income-tax,
which corresponded to more than 1500 marks yearly income;
and of the total paid by those assessed at more than 21
marks income-tax, the Jews paid 30-8 per cent. People with

[1] See *op. tit.* vol. L p. 90.
[2] A mark was approximately a shilling-